

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 23rd April, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Shaft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 17th April, referring to the Irish question, observes that the Irish, who were reduced to subjection by the British in 1172, formerly laboured under great disabilities. They were not even allowed to ride on horseback. But by their energy and perseverance they have got all disabilities removed and now share the higher appointments with Englishmen. The present Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy of India are both Irishmen. The Irish are not satisfied even with their present position and demand Home Rule. Apparently the only way of restoring order in Ireland is either by granting legislative and administrative independence to the Irish, as proposed by Mr. Gladstone, or by adopting repressive measures. But in case of coercion the Irish are sure to rebel in a body, and they can confidently count upon the aid of their American friends. Hence every unprejudiced person must admit that the policy recommended by Mr. Gladstone is the

Circulation,
400 copies.

best under the circumstances. His scheme would maintain the supremacy of England in Ireland and would also satisfy the Irish. But it is to be regretted that not only the narrow-minded Conservatives are opposed to his scheme, but a large number of Liberals, who were strong advocates of justice and liberty, disapprove of it and have deserted him in consequence. The Prime Minister may not be able to carry out his proposals and may be obliged to resign, but Ireland is now sure to obtain autonomy in the course of a few years.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 14th April, after giving the substance of Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme, and referring to the difference of opinion among British statesmen on the subject, observes that it is difficult to predict whether Mr. Gladstone's proposals will be sanctioned at present by Parliament or not. But a separate Parliament must be conceded to Ireland sooner or later, because the restoration of order there is impossible until the concession has been made. Look at the difference between Irishmen and natives. The former are able to compel Government to accede to their demands, while the latter, in spite of their repeated importunities, are not allowed even a proper representation in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The same.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 17th April, says that Mr. Gladstone's scheme is not very objectionable. It would satisfy the demands of Irishmen, but would also maintain the supremacy of England there. If Irishmen are not conciliated, Parliament will find it difficult to carry on its business owing to the obstruction of the Irish Members, whose number is now tolerably large.

The same.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Āftāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 19th June, says that the *Pioneer* has always been hostile to natives and has never lost an opportunity of attacking them. Under Lord Dufferin's administration

Pioneer and natives.

it has been more hostile than usual. Referring to the establishment of the Bengal National League at Calcutta, the Allahabad journal lately observed that the maintenance of good government in this country would soon become very difficult, now that natives imitated the Irish at their political meetings, and advised Government to nip the so-called evil in the bud. Nothing could be more absurd than to compare native meetings with Irish meetings. Memorials emanating from natives always begin with a reference to the benefits which the British Government has bestowed on them and are filled with expressions of loyalty, and the memorialists make requests in very respectful terms. They show no signs of dissatisfaction even when their most earnest memorials are rejected. But it is quite otherwise with Europeans. They threaten Government with rebellion if their requests are not complied with. The mischievous efforts made by the *Pioneer* to poison the heart of Government towards natives are highly reprehensible. A newspaper has truly observed that if a rebellion breaks out in this country (which Heaven forbid!), the Allahabad journal would be responsible for it. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the number of Englishmen, who have a good opinion of natives, considerably exceeds the number of their traducers. The *Aftab* then quotes the encomiums passed on them by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the yearly meeting of the National Indian Association on the 5th March last and by Mr. Arnold.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 17th April, observes that Anglo-Indian newspapers and military officers were of opinion that

Burma.

five thousand troops would be quite sufficient to occupy Upper Burma and to maintain peace and order there. They based their calculations on the supposition that the Burmans were not animated by patriotism and were disgusted by Theebaw's misrule. The native press entered a strong protest against the despatch of the Burma Expedition, but Lord Dufferin's Government turned a deaf ear to it. True, the occupation of

Circulation,
400 copies.

Mandalay was easy enough, but Theebaw's deportation was a signal for an outbreak of disturbances throughout Burma. The number of troops in that country has already been raised to 20,000, but still order has not yet been restored there. Now a fresh difficulty has arisen from China claiming Bhamo. Although the British Government will not readily declare war against the Celestials, it will have greatly to reinforce the army in Burma.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 17th April, says that it appears from the *Bombay Gazette* that the Government of India and Kashmir. the Viceroy has told the Mahārāja of Kashmir that His Excellency desires to revise the treaty concluded between the Government of India and the late Mahārāja, with the view of providing for the appointment of a British Resident at Kashmir and the establishment of British Cantonments at Gilghit, Ladakh, &c., and of obtaining for Europeans the right to carry on trade freely and acquire landed property in the State. The subject of the appointment of a Resident has been already fully discussed by the *Shafiq* and other native newspapers, and it is unnecessary to traverse the same ground again. As regards the establishment of British Cantonments on the Kashmir frontier, it is no doubt the duty of the Mahārāja to assist the paramount power in protecting the Empire in every possible way, but, on the other hand, it is equally incumbent on the Supreme Government to make concessions to His Highness in recognition of his loyalty and aid. But the *Shafiq* is strongly opposed to the last proposal. The Kashmiri traders and artisans cannot compete on equal terms with Europeans, and therefore the free admission of European traders to Kashmir would soon ruin all native industries and trade there. European traders would also create political difficulties. Anglo-Indian newspapers say that when the Mahārāja himself and his subjects are allowed to acquire landed property in British India, the Mahārāja should not object to the purchase of land in his State by British subjects. This is quite true; but are

Europeans, who desire to purchase lands in Kashmir, prepared to abide by the laws of the State? Europeans should not be allowed to acquire landed property in the State unless they agree to obey the law of the State. If the Government of India desires that Europeans should be allowed to trade freely in the State, it should allow Kashmir wine to be imported to British India free of duty. In that case Kashmir wine would soon drive English liquor out of the Indian market, and then Government would see what free trade means. Charity begins at home.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 14th April, in

The same.

commenting upon the same subject, observes that might is right. The pro-

Circulation,
210 copies.

posals made by the Government of India are highly injurious to the rights and privileges of the Mahārāja of Kashmir, but His Highness cannot help accepting them. The advent of English traders in a country is the signal for its ruin. India is indebted to English traders for its enjoying the advantages of British rule. A British trading company was also at the bottom of the Burmese war. When the British Government desires to annex a country, it first sends traders, then missionaries, and then soldiers there.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 21st April, says that

Rates of court-fees.

well-known Hindu and English lawgivers, such as Manu, Yāgyavalk, Ben-

Circulation,
415 copies.

tham, &c., were agreed in thinking that justice should be as speedy and cheap as possible. In England justice is speedy and cheap enough, but the state of things is just the opposite in this country. In 1882-83 the income from the sale of stamps was Rs. 3,88,00,000, and that from fines, &c., Rs. 65,70,000. The total income under the head "Justice" was Rs. 4,03,70,000, and the expenditure Rs. 3,25,50,000. In 1883-84 the income from court-fees alone amounted to Rs. 2 41,68,250. What is still worse is that although

people pay such a high price, they do not get speedy justice. There are great arrears of work in every court. There are instances in which suits instituted by persons in High Courts were decided after their deaths. Government says that natives are a very litigious people, and that consequently they themselves are responsible both for the costliness and the delay. A heavy tax is levied, it is contended, on justice, in order to check the popular litigiousness. But history shows that natives were never fond of litigation. The late Muhammadan kings had no occasion to make such a complaint. Hindus were a simple-hearted, God-fearing, and truth-loving people. They always adhered to their contracts when once made, and quietly submitted to the decisions of arbitrators. The British law, which has caused quite a revolution in native society, is entirely responsible for the increase of litigation. The high rates of court-fees prevent many aggrieved people from having a recourse to courts. The evil has long occupied the attention of thoughtful persons both at home and in this country. About two years ago Sir Richard Garth, the late Chief Justice of Bengal, recorded a strong minute in condemnation of the present high scale of court-fees, and the subject was also fully discussed by the native press and political associations at the time. Now that a Finance Committee has been appointed in this country, a Parliamentary Committee will be appointed to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act, and Lord Fitzgerald lately drew the attention of the House of Lords to the subject now in question. Natives should make it a point to agitate for the reduction of court-fees.

The same paper, advertizing to the Resolution recently issued by the Government of India with a view to reduce the gratuitous distribution of the *Gazette of India*, remarks that the *Gazette* should be supplied to newspapers, libraries, and other public institutions at a reduced price.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 12th April, after quoting a long extract from Lord Dufferin's speech at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, remarks that it is entirely at one with his Lordship in recognising that Government is unable to provide employment for all educated youths turned out by schools and colleges. He would earn the lasting gratitude of natives if he largely established industrial schools for their benefit.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The same paper, referring to the recommendation, made by Sir Alfred Lyall in his speech at the opening of the Muir Central College, for the establishment of a University at Allahabad, observes that when Government has been convinced of the necessity of the project, no time should be lost in giving effect to it. Sir Alfred Lyall has only one year left to complete his term of office. His Honor should endeavour to found the proposed University before his retirement. If an appeal is made to the native nobility, they are sure to contribute a share of the cost. But it is impossible that the necessary funds can be raised entirely by public subscription, as was done in the Panjāb, because the number of native princes in these provinces is not so large as in the Panjāb. (The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 17th April, in a long article in English and Urdu, strongly protests against the proposed University at Allahabad being formed on the model of the Panjāb University, which is more of the nature of an Oriental than an English University).

The *Aftāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 19th April, referring to the circumstance that the Secretary to the Finance Committee has addressed a circular letter to political associations, inviting their views and suggestions regarding the subject of the reduction of public expenditure, observes that the committee has unnecessarily taken this trouble. It is well known that

Circulation,
500 copies.

whenever there was a call for economy, before native clerks, daftaris and chaprasis were dismissed, the supply of stationery to Government offices was reduced, and so forth, but highly-paid Europeans were never interfered with. The Committee should follow precedent.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Rosnah* (Lucknow), of the 20th April, says that the introduction of the income-tax has been condemned by all Indian newspapers except the *Pioneer*, which is subsidized by Government. The tax will press severely on all classes of the people. There are many people who live in large houses bequeathed to them by their well-to-do parents, but who are themselves very poor. They will be obliged to sell their houses in order to escape the tax. Such heavy imposts will accelerate the ruin of the country, and in imposing such taxes Government foolishly imitates the man who killed the goose that laid golden eggs.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Raftu-l-Akhbār* (Benares), of the 19th April, approves of the intention of the Local Government to appoint separate sub-registrars in the North-Western Provinces. Appointment of sub-registrars in the North-Western Provinces. Tahsildars are hard-worked officials and cannot devote proper time to registry work. But care should be taken to appoint honest and respectable persons as sub-registrars. It would be a good thing if retired Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars were induced to accept the office.

Circulation,
732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 21st April, advertising to Mr. J. R. Reid's contemplated retirement in June next, praises him for his ability, justice, conscientiousness and industry, and says that his departure from this country will be deeply regretted by all classes of the community. The friends of the Bareilly College hope that his aid and sympathy will enable them again to raise the institution to the B. A. standard. The *Akhbār* then refers to his visit on the 20th April to the press of Munshi Nawal Kishore, the proprietor of that newspaper.

J. R. Reid, Esq., C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Gov-
ernment of the North-West-
ern Provinces and Oudh.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 17th April, in a communicated article, argues that the practice of examining candidates orally as well as in writing at the Pleaders' Examination is very objectionable. After the candidates have just undergone a severe written examination during the day, they are subjected to a *visd voce* examination at sunset, without being allowed any time to refresh themselves. They have to answer several questions in a few minutes. It is almost needless to say that it is unduly difficult for candidates, under the circumstances above described, to answer questions correctly on the spur of the moment. Hence the writer hopes the Senate of the Panjāb University will see its way to put a stop to the *visd voce* examination, or at least to allow the marks obtained by a candidate at the written and oral examinations to be added together, and not to require him to obtain a fixed number of marks at each of the two kinds of examinations.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 19th April, says that the editor of the *Ainu-l-Akhdar*, Moradabad, was fined Rs. 100 by the Joint Magistrate on the 16th April, on the charge of publishing advertisements of aphrodisiacs in his newspaper in obscene terms. But such advertisements are published in almost all vernacular newspapers, and the terms to which objection was taken by the Joint Magistrate are to be found in medical books and dictionaries, as was pleaded in vain in defence of the accused. The Joint Magistrate, however, promised to forward copies of other newspapers which contained advertisements of the kind in question, and which were laid before the Court by the accused, to the Local Government. If Government desires to check immorality, it should first endeavour to get rid of prostitutes. In conclusion, the *Naiyar* asks native editors to carefully examine all advertisements before inserting them in their papers.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Circulation,
732 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 22nd April, writing from Partābgarh, Patwāris in Oudh, says that newly-appointed patwāris in Oudh are required by local authorities to build their own houses in their circles for their residence. But as their pay is only Rs. 5 or 6, where can they get money from to build houses? There is also another thing that deters them from building houses. Suppose a patwāri is dismissed after he has built a house in his circle: what will he do with the house in that case? It is well known that in the interior of districts no purchasers or tenants are forthcoming for houses. The writer is of opinion that the pay of patwāris should be raised to Rs. 15, and that, if they are required to build their own houses, they should be assured that if any one of them is dismissed, his successor will be made to purchase his house at a proper price.

Circulation,
125 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar* (Jalandhar), of the 17th April, writing from Lahore, says that it is rumoured that, like the Middle School Examination papers, the Entrance Examination papers were also tampered with. According to another rumour, the answers of candidates for the legal examination were not examined carefully at first, and are therefore being re-examined. Mr. Larpent's inability to manage the affairs of the University properly is becoming more and more apparent every day. The three papers set in English literature and grammar were very difficult and were by no means suited to the candidates for whom they were intended. One Bengali boy did not receive a copy of the questions, and was, therefore, unable to undergo the examination.

A correspondent of the *Khairkhawāh-i-'Am* (Gujrat), of the 14th April, referring to the Entrance Examination held at Ludhiana on the 7th April and following days, complains that the number of question papers received from the Registrar to the University was less than the number of candidates, and that

The same.

some of the boys were placed at a great disadvantage in consequence. On the first day the Arabic papers were short by four, and therefore four papers were divided into halves and distributed among eight boys. After the boys had answered the questions they had received, they exchanged their questions with each other. Half an hour was lost in dividing and distributing the papers, and the division was not properly made: some questions in the second half were connected with those in the first half. In Sanskrit papers the heading was printed in English, although the candidates for whom the papers were intended did not know a word of English. Moreover, questions were set in Sanskrit prosody which had never been taught to the boys. On the third day the morning paper in Persian was dictated to candidates by a Maulvi owing to the deficiency in the number of copies, but his pronunciation was so bad that boys could not write the questions correctly. In the afternoon some candidates received written and not printed papers which were not very legible. The Registrar would do well to ask the Examiners to make allowance for these things in giving marks.

The *Sádu-l Akhbár* (Baháwalpur), of the 15th April, regrets to say that the Arts Examinations of the Panjáb University were also not conducted properly. As regards the Entrance Examination, it is a general complaint that copies of question papers sent to schools were less than the number of candidates and that the English papers were very difficult. The questions set in Sanskrit at the B.A. Examination were so badly printed that candidates did not even attempt to answer them. This state of things reflects great discredit on the University and involves much loss to candidates.

Circulation,
264 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 20th April, complains that Nazul officials at Lucknow receive petitions on eight-anna court-fee stamps, and that the levy of court-fees on such petitions is not supported by the law.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The same paper argues that the unsatisfactory condition of cultivators is chiefly due to the high rates of interest they have to pay to village usurers on advances made by the latter, and remarks that their condition will not improve until they are able to obtain advances at more moderate rates of interest.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th April, advertizing to the rumour that the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert will shortly introduce a Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council with a view to consolidate the law relating to the Court of Wards, remarks that the Court generally takes over the management of the estates of minors and the insane. It would be a good thing if the opportunity were taken to extend the privilege to encumbered estates.

The same paper says that the late Rájá Pratáp Singh of Tájpur, Bijnor, was generous to his tenants and loyal to Government. In recognition of his services during the Mutiny he received the title of Rájá. On his death his eldest son, Rájá Jagat Singh, succeeded to the *gaddi*. Rájá Jagat Singh was an educated and clever man and showed himself to be a worthy son of a worthy father. The Government of India was pleased to bestow on him the title of Rájá. He founded an Agricultural Institute at Bijnor and himself erected a large building for its accommodation. The revival of the Bareilly College was chiefly due to his aid and efforts. In June, 1885 he died in the prime of life; and his younger brother, Kunwar Shiam Singh, late a member of the Native Civil Service, has succeeded to the *gaddi* with the consent of the other members of the family. The Kunwar is an educated and enlightened man, and was travelling in Europe when Rájá Jagat Singh died. The *Mihr* is glad that he has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate and invested with the powers of second class

Magistrate, and hopes that Government will be pleased to bestow the title of Rájá on him.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th April, is glad to say that the Local Government appears to be disposed to patronize private presses, and lately asked the principal owners of presses in these provinces at what rates they could undertake to do Government printing work. There is reason to think that some natives offered to charge half the rates at which work is done at the Allahabad Government Press, but their tenders have not yet been accepted. According to a recent rumour it has been decided to give work to the *Pioneer Press* at the Calcutta Government Press rates, which are even higher than those charged by the Government Press at Allahabad. If the rumour is well founded, the measure cannot be too strongly condemned.

Circulation,
275 copies.

There is one page in the *Pate Khán* (Lahore), of the 14th April, one half of which is blank and is called Lord Dufferin's face, and the other half is coloured black and is called his Lordship's heart.

The *Bhárat Jwán* (Benares), of the 12th April, gives an account of Lord Dufferin's visit to Benares, says that his Lordship was highly gratified with the warm welcome accorded by the Mahárája of Benares, and praises the Viceroy for his courtesy and thorough acquaintance with the Persian language.

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

The *Prayág Samáshár* (Allahabad), of the 14th April, says that when Lord Ripon paid a visit to Allahabad, his Lordship received a very enthusiastic welcome. But Lord Dufferin's late visit did not elicit the least enthusiasm from the native community. The truth is that the present Viceroy, far from bestowing any benefits on the population, has imposed

Circulation,
600 copies.

a new burden on them. Referring to the opening of the Muir Central College, the *Samáchar* regrets to say that the invitation cards were not properly distributed. Many persons who should have been invited received no cards, while others who had little claim to admission were given cards. The *Samáchar* is surprised that the editors of local vernacular newspapers received no cards, but the editor of the *Indian Union*, a native newspaper printed in English, was invited.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
600 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 21st April, says that at Allahabad, besides the General Post-office, letters are also delivered at the city and Katra post-offices. The arrangement was introduced about a year ago to expedite the delivery of letters, but the result has been just the opposite. Formerly addressees received letters of the morning delivery at 9 or 10 A.M., but now they generally get such letters in the evening. Sometimes letters are repeatedly transferred from one local post-office to another for two or three days before they reach the persons to whom they are addressed. Ráe Sálig Rám would do well to put a stop to the new arrangement and order all letters to be delivered at the General Post-office as before. The *Samáchar* concurs in the views of its correspondent, and remarks that similar complaints regarding the unsatisfactory working of the present system have reached it from several other persons.

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

The *Bhárat Jñan* (Benares), of the 19th April, says that the city post-office and telegraph-office, Benares. the city post-office and the telegraph-office at Benares are frequently transferred from one place to another, there being no Government buildings there for the accommodation of those offices. It is believed that Government has resolved to build a house near the Town Hall for the use of the telegraph-office. It would be a good thing if the proposed house were made larger, in

order that both the post-office and the telegraph-office might be held in it. At present the post-office is located at a very unsuitable part of the city.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khándwa), of the 14th April, condemns the attack lately made by the

Pioneer and Gwalior.

Pioneer on Mahárāja Sindhia as un-

just and malicious. The Mahárāja is very ill, and, as the treatment of European Doctors did him no good, he has lately placed himself under the treatment of a native physician sent to him by Mahárāja Holkar. He has full confidence in his present Prime Minister and is on the best of terms with him. The rumour propounded by the *Pioneer*, to the effect that the Mahárāja intends to invite Sir T. Madho Rao or Sir Dinkar Rao to take charge of the affairs of his State, is utterly unfounded. True, some cases of dacoity have lately occurred at Jhānsi and Nakhar, but British India, too, is not free from robberies and dacoities.

Circulation,
210 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 14th April, publishes a picture which is meant to show that a large number of natives of Kashmir

Bengális in Kashmir.

who were in the service of that State have been unjustly dismissed by Bengáli officials in order to make room for their countrymen.

Circulation,
335 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 14th April, gives

National Indian Association, London.

the substance of the prospectus of the National Indian Association and

approves of the rules. Indian students at London, placed under the supervision of the Association, will suffer no inconvenience and will not be exposed to those evil temptations to which other students are.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 14th April,

City Inspector of Police, Allahabad.

regrets to say that Bande Haasn, City Inspector of Police, Allahabad,

Circulation,
600 copies.

has again been fined Rs. 150 by the Cantonment Magistrate on the charge of beating a gambler. The *Samáshdr* condemns the fine as highly injudicious and impolitic and hopes the City Inspector will appeal to the higher authorities against his conviction.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 14th April, publishes a notice issued by Seth Manchurji Nanakji and Co. of Lahore for the sale of phenyle. After describing the uses of the drug, the advertisers proceed to state that any person who purchases two rupees worth of the drug or any preparation of it will receive gratis a ticket in a lottery which they will hold at their premises on the last Saturday of January next. Six prizes will be offered, one of Rs. 1,000 and five of Rs. 100 each.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 12th April, gives some instances in which ignorant persons have been cheated by bad characters at Moradabad, and complains that such cases occur every day. On the 10th April, at sunset, when two Brahmins, accompanied by two women, were going in a carriage on the Amroha road, they were attacked by thieves. The robbers belaboured them with sticks and carried away about two thousand rupees worth of jewellery. It is believed that one of the robbers has been arrested.

Circulation,
325 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th April, writing from Saháranpur, says that when a European soldier lately wanted to shoot peacocks at Ahmadpur, a native to whom the birds belonged protested. On this the soldier shot the man himself.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 19th April, refers to some recent cases of highway robbery in the east of the Dera Ismael Khan district, near Bhakkor, and asks the police to be on the alert.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(317)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Asbab-i-Alemiah	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Ayá Singh	1886. Apl. 18th & 20th.	1886. Apl. 16th & 23rd.	203 copies.
2	Asbab-i-Hind	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barakat Ali	" 17th	" 23rd	"
3	Asbab-i-Hind	Asamgarh	Ditto	Ditto	Ilham Ali	" 12th & 19th.	" 17th & 22nd.	500
4	Asbab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh	" 19th, 14th, 16th & 19th.	" 14th, 17th, 19th & 22nd.	"
5	Asr-i-Akbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shuján-ul-Hasan	" 14th	" 18th	250
6	Asr-i-Akbar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	" 13th	" 16th	65
7	Asr-i-Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 14th & 17th.	" 17th & 20th.	2,500
8	Asr-i-Akbar	Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	" 18th & 20th.	" 17th & 22nd.	400
9	Asr-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-ul-din	" 16th	" 18th.	"
10	Asr-i-Akbar	Oswampore	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rahmatullah	" 13th, 17th & 20th.	" 16th, 19th & 22nd.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
11	Asr-i-Akbar	Aligarh	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 13th, 17th & 20th.	" 16th, 19th & 22nd.	"
12	Asr-i-Akbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	" 12th & 19th.	" 14th & 22nd.	106 copies.
13	Asr-i-Akbar	Badoun	Urdú	Ditto	Ali Amjad Husain	" 14th & 21st.	" 17th & 23rd.	250
14	Asr-i-Akbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chander Lal	" 10th	" 14th	150
15	Asr-i-Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	" 17th	" 18th	250
16	Asr-i-Akbar	Fyzabad	Ditto	Monthly	Sheo Prasad	For March	" 22nd	480
17	Asr-i-Akbar	Shahjahanpur	Hindi-Urdú.	Monthly	Bahadwar Singh	"	" 14th.	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khán	... Apl. 11th	1886. Apl. 14th	102 copies.
19	<i>Asad</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	... " 13th & 20th,	" 14th & 22nd,	182 "
20	<i>Bahar-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Momin Hussain	... " 17th	" 22nd	100 "
21	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Totál Rám	... " 16th	" 20th	100 "
22	<i>Bharat Jwan</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 12th & 19th,	" 17th & 21st,	1,750 "
23	<i>Bharat Prakash</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Banwári Lál	" 15th	" 22nd	150 "
24	<i>Bharat Sudashá Pr-</i> <i>vartak.</i>	... Farukhábád	Ditto	Monthly	Kálí Charan	... For Mar. & Apl...	" 20th	310 "
25	<i>Dabidaba-i-Qaisari</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	... Apl. 10th & 17th,	" 14th & 20th,	250 "
26	<i>Dabidaba-i-Sikandarí</i>	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	" 12th & 19th,	" 14th & 22nd,	500 "
27	<i>Dabiru-i-Mulk</i>	... Bhupál	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjed Ali	" 15th	" 22nd	313 "
28	<i>Danish-i-Hind</i>	... Multan	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Ráj Náth	" 14th	" 19th	150 "
29	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazl-i-dín	" 15th	" 16th	335 "
30	<i>Dharm Jwan</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali	" 15th	" 19th	500 "
31	<i>Dharm Pracharak</i>	... Benáres	Hindi	Monthly	Párnáand	... For August	" 14th	300 "
32	<i>Ghamkhu-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Maharaj Kishun	... Apl. 17th	" 20th	300 "
33	<i>Garmukhi Akbar</i>	... Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Lahná Singh	" 11th & 14th,	" 19th	633 "
34	<i>Hans-i-Hind</i>	... Allahábád	Urdu	Ditto	Sadara-l-dín	" 11th & 18th,	" 15th & 22nd,	" "
35	<i>Hindustán</i>	... Kálákanar	Hindi	Daily	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	" 13th to 22nd,	" 14th to 23rd.	" "
36	<i>Jalám</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	" 16th	" 19th	260 "
37	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	" 14th, 17th & 21st.	" 17th, 20th & 23rd	132 "
38	<i>Jelusi-i-Asad</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalí	" 12th & 19th,	" 14th & 21st.	" "

39	Jam-i-Jamshed	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	...	18th	...	20th	...	150	"
40	Kanauj Punch	...	Kanauj	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Bhaggu Khan	...	15th	...	17th	...	265	"
41	Karnamah	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub	...	12th & 19th	...	14th & 22nd	...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).	"
42	Kash Pattrikā	...	Benares	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	...	16th	...	18th	...	175	"
43	Kavi Vachan Sudhā	...	Ditto	...	Hindī	...	Ditto	...	Chintamani Rao	...	5th & 19th	...	14th & 22nd	...	350 copies.	"
44	Khair Khosh-i-Alam	...	Delhi	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	...	16th & 20th	...	18th & 21st	...	200	"
45	Khair Khosh-i-Ām	...	Gujrat	...	Urdū	...	Weekly	...	Rallā Rām	...	14th	...	19th	...	175	"
46	Khair Khosh-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Mahā Nārāyan	...	16th	...	19th	...	175	"
47	Khair Khosh-i-Kashmir	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sālig Rām	...	15th	...	18th	...	400	"
48	Khair Khosh-i-Panjab	...	Gujranwālā	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	16th	...	20th	...	200	"
49	Khushaid-i-Afṣāq	...	Pilibhit	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mashar Ahsan Khan	...	14th & 21st	...	18th & 23rd	...	450	"
50	Koh-i-Nar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Harsukh Rai	...	13th, 15th	...	16th, 17th	...	100	"
51	Lahore Gazette	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Dīdār Bakhsh	...	17th & 20th	...	23rd	...	90	"
52	Mawaz Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Dās	...	12th & 19th	...	16th & 23rd	...	208	"
53	Mashr-i-Qaṣar	...	Lucknow	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Ghulām Muhammad	...	13th & 20th	...	15th & 22nd	...	50	"
54	Mulla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Durgā Prasad	...	10th & 17th	...	14th & 22nd	...	100	"
55	Mishr-i-Darakhshān	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	14th	...	16th	...	240	"
56	Mishr-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mubiba-llah	...	14th	...	17th	...	400	"
57	Mitra Filā	...	Lahore	...	Hindī	...	Ditto	...	Mukund Rām	...	12th	...	14th	...	100	"
58	Musid-i-Ām	...	Agra	...	Urdū	...	Tri-monthly	...	Ahmad Khan	...	20th	...	22nd	...	700	"
59	Musid-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Amir Singh	...	16th	...	19th	...	50	"
60	Mulki Namah	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jawād Ali Shāh	...	12th	...	14th	...	200	"
61	Mulki Shuhad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Faslu-l-dīn	...	12th & 19th	...	14th & 22nd	...	275	"
62	Mulla Dopīdā	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	12th & 19th	...	14th & 22nd	...	200	"
63	Municipal Guide	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Alifan	...	15th	...	20th	...	275	"
64	Misr-i-Ānam	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Amjad Ali	...	12th & 19th	...	15th & 23rd	...	200	"
65	Misr-i-Abdār	...	Eṭwah	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rūhu-llah Khan	...	12th & 16th	...	15th & 20th	...	275	"

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No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
66	Nasim-i-Agra	... Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Jamná Dás	1886. Apl. 15th	1886. Apl. 16th	325 copies.
67	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Narayan	... 13th	... 15th	98 "
68	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	... Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Isháq	... 30th	... 14th.	175 "
69	Nasim-i-Sahar	... Badáun	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiás Ahmad	Mar. 12th	22nd	181 "
70	Nigamondyan	... Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Debí Prasad	Apl. 15th	15th	100 "
71	Nisam-i-Mulk	... Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Fahima-l-din	For April	18th	755 "
72	Nar Afshan	... Ludhiáná	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	Apl. 15th	17th	403 "
73	Naru-i-Anwar	... Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	... 17th	18th	200 "
74	Nurata-i-Akhdar	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	... 14th	15th & 23rd,	415 "
75	Nyaya Sudha	... Hardá	M a r á t h i - English.	Ditto	Básudeva Bháskar	... 14th & 21st	14th to 23rd,	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
76	Oudh Akhdar	... Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	... 14th to 23rd,	14th to 23rd,	375 copies.
77	Oudh Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Sajid Hameed	... 15th	17th	275 "
78	Panjabi Akhdar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	14th & 17th,	18th & 20th.	80 "
79	Panjabi Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	... 14th	18th	295 "
80	Pate Khan	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Rahmán	... 13th & 20th.	15th & 22nd,	600 "
81	Patala Akhdar	... Patná	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	... 14th & 21st.	14th & 22nd,	125 "
82	Prajag Samachar	... Allahábád	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	... 17th	19th	...
83	Prajag Samachar	... Jallandhar	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	... 17th

84	Rajsh-i-A'm	... Siālkot	...	Ditto	...	Divān Chand	...	16th	...	20th	...	400	..
85	Rajsh-i-Hind	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Muharram Ali	...	17th & 19th	...	"	...	400	..
86	Rajsh-i-Akbar	... Benares	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	...	12th & 13th	...	"	...	400	..
87	Rajsh-i-Hind	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Khādim Ali	...	13th, 15th, 17th & 20th	...	"	...	550	..
88	Rajsh-i-Gazette	... Ajmere	...	Urdū-Hindī	...	Murād Ali	...	12th & 19th	...	"	...	315	..
89	Rajsh-i-Punch	... Morādābād	...	Urdū	...	Jamshed Ali	...	18th	...	"	...	600	..
90	Rajsh-i-Ronah	... Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Tegh Bahadur	...	13th to 22nd	...	"	...	264	..
91	Rajsh-i-Akbar	... Bahawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Dwārka Nāth	...	15th	...	"	...	400	..
92	Rajsh-i-Hind	... Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Balsāqi Dās	...	16th	...	"	...	280	..
93	Rajsh-i-Quds	... Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdul-Quds	...	15th	...	"	...	216	..
94	Rajsh-i-Kirti Sudhakar	... Udaipur	...	Hindī	...	Banahī Dhar	...	12th & 19th	...	"	...	600	..
95	Rajsh-i-Benares	... Benares	...	Urdū	...	Wali Muhammad	...	16th	...	"	...	400	..
96	Rajsh-i-Hind	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Saifu-l-Haq	...	17th	...	"	...	108	..
97	Rajsh-i-Hind	... Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	16th	...	"	...	300	..
98	Rajsh-i-Oudh	... Fyzabad	...	Ditto	...	Kishan Prasad	...	11th	...	"	...	175	..
99	Rajsh-i-Ter	... Oawnepore	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	13th & 20th	...	"	...	400	..
100	Rajsh-i-Akbar	... Jhelam	...	Ditto	...	Faqir Muhammad	...	12th & 19th	...	"	...	160	..
101	Rajsh-i-Hind	... Morādābād	...	Ditto	...	Banwari Lal	...	28th, 12th, 20th, 28th; Apl. 4th & 12th	...	"	...	210	..
102	Rajsh-i-Sindh	... Khandwa	...	M e r s e t h f. Hindī	...	Lakshman Anant	...	Apl. 14th	...	"	...	125	..
103	Rajsh-i-Qaisarī	... Bāmpur	...	Urdū	...	Muhammad Rasā	...	15th	...	"	...	80	..
104	Rajsh-i-Tahsil	... Morādābād	...	Ditto	...	Rahat Ali Khān	...	12th & 19th	...	"	...	150	..
105	Rajsh-i-Tamarnadi	... Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Puran Chand	...	16th	...	"	...	80	..
106	Rajsh-i-Tibyan-i-Akbar	... Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	...	2nd	...	"	...	260	..
107	Rajsh-i-Tamār Khān	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Sardār Ali	...	14th	...	"	...	200	..
108	Rajsh-i-Hind	... Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ashraf Ali	...	16th	...	"	...	200	..
109	Rajsh-i-Hind	... Siālkot	...	Ditto	...	Mirās Mavahid	...	18th	...	"	...	200	..

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
110	Vastu-i-Mulk	... Siālkot	Urdū	... Bi-weekly	... Ghulām Ahmad	1886. Apl. 13th, 16th & 20th.	1886. 17th, 19th & 23rd.	
111	Victoria Paper	... Ditto	Ditto	... Daily	... Gyān Chand	12th to 20th,	14th to 23rd,	975 copies.
112	Vritt Dhār	... Dhār	Marāthi	... Weekly	... Harī Bhāskar	15th	19th.	
113	Wagya-i-Islam	... Ghāsiṭpur	Urdū	... Ditto	... Sirājū-l-dīn Ahmad,	12th	18th	250 "
114	Zarfu-i-Hind	... Meerūt	Ditto	... Ditto	... Sābit Ali	16th	20th.	

ALLAHABAD:

The 28th April, 1886.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

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